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# ARMY TALKS

RESTRICTED  
ETO • U.S. ARMY



**The Combat Man Speaks**



# COMBAT TIPS

"Wire cable has been found stretched across roads at proper height to decapitate individuals riding in a vehicle. Two traps of this type have been found recently, one well behind our lines and probably strung by civilians. Attachments to vehicles prevented injury to the occupants in both cases."



"The enemy recently effectively defended a building by stringing concertina wire throughout all the rooms on the ground floor, and hooking to it booby traps which could be controlled from the basement by other wires. When a member of the attacking force entered the room or cut the concertina, a booby trap in the room would be set off by a man in the basement. Three attacks on this building were repulsed, and the building was only taken after it had been demolished by artillery fire."

"A mortar team of the First Division set up their emplacement in a well concealed courtyard in one of the German towns recently captured. Across the yard were several bins of coal. The GIs allowed a few German civilians to come into the yard to get pailfuls. Soon the German civilians were coming in groups. Then the GIs wondered why the coal was no longer in demand."

"The answer came, in some beautifully zeroed German mortar shells which fell plow in the courtyard. The coal is no longer available to the public."

— *The American Traveler*, 1st US Inf Division.

Field glasses can be used effectively in moonlight.

"We planned only defensive artillery fire for night river crossings, for, if the crossing is not discovered, there is no need for fire. We have been extremely successful with this procedure."

"Artillery fire placed on three enemy tanks caused them to button up and prevented the enemy from hearing our TDs move up. The TDs knocked out all three tanks without loss."

"The projectiles of captured 105mm ammo will fit our shell cases and guns, but the case will not. To use the captured ammo we have modified some of our shell cases so that they can be used over and over. The case is cut down to the size of the German case and the primer from the German case is removed and screwed into the American shell case. It requires about three hours to complete this modification."

"During rest periods, weapons are rezeroed, and all personnel are trained with the bazooka if possible. At 200 yards with a rifle and 75 yards with a bazooka our boys can handle anything that Jerry can offer. Longer ranges too often are attempted when patience would mean a certain kill."

On most vehicles rear tires wear out faster than front tires. Right side, left side, inside and outside tires all wear differently. In order to get maximum wear from a set of tires, they should be switched to different wheels before they show excessive wear. For approved methods of switching, see your ordnance outfit.

"Always destroy an enemy vehicle before you leave it."

"Tanks customarily use the center tank as the base gun. When this is done, the artillery unit to which the tanks are attached should be notified as the artillery practice is to use No. 1 gun as the base piece."

"The Germans put their small AT guns directly to your front to draw your attention while his 88s bit your tanks from the flank. We have fewer losses when the mortars smoke our flanks as we jump off."

"A medium artillery battalion and a light battalion teamed up on several occasions for greater casualty effect. After locating a bunker the medium battalion would fire a volley of delay fuze to drive the enemy into the open. The light battalion would fire time shells into the area about thirty seconds later."





# ARMY TALKS

"The purpose of the program is to give the soldier psychological preparation for combat, and a better realization of the import of every phase of his military training. Emphasis will be placed on combat orientation. The mental and physical conditioning of the enemy and a proper evaluation of the enemy's weapons and fighting qualities will be stressed. A better understanding of the background of the war, and the soldier's responsibilities in the post-war world will also be developed."

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER.

(Extract from letter ETO, 1 August, 1944. AG 352/2 OpSS, Subject: Combat Orientation Program).

## THE Combat Man Speaks



soldiers were saying, "It's broccoli and to heck with it," new menus were drawn up.

When another survey showed the men thought OD trousers were too tight in the crotch, specifications were changed.

When the Army finds an opinion based on lack of information, it tries to present the facts. If the opinion is a sound judgment of a bad situation, it attempts to change the situation. Naturally this is not always possible. The Army is one family whose children can expect to "take it", as well as to receive consideration.

Recently 35 men in different veteran combat outfits were asked a barrage of nine questions. These men were selected from units which had found the going ultra-rough.

The replies, stripped of certain Army adjectives, appear in this ARMY TALKS. Because of their small number, these represent only individual opinion and not what all soldiers think or even what their own outfits believe. They do not

WHEN the exhausted bazooka man in Belgium, the radio operator in Luxemburg, or the truck driver in Southern France throw a grouse that the Army doesn't know how they feel or care what they think, someone hasn't given them all the facts. Our Army is perhaps the first one in history that has made a practice of finding out, by systematic inquiry, what its soldiers feel, believe and want.

For example, when the Army learned, through a careful study of garbage from mess halls, that its

represent a *scientific* cross-section.

Although the replies would be stronger if used with their authors' names, military security dictates that the men interviewed must go nameless in this article.

The questions asked:

1. What do you think started the war? Why are we in it?

2. Do you think there'll be another war?

3. How can we prevent future wars?

4. What part should we play in international affairs?

5. What shall we do with Germany after she is defeated?

6. How can we enforce the peace treaty?

7. Have you seen any German prisoners? How do you feel about them?

8. How about German civilians?

9. Do you think Germany is going to try to come back after the war?



## What Do You Think Started This War? Why Are We In It?

"I wouldn't put the blame just on Hitler. It's a number of things. I don't think the war stopped in 1918. Hitler was a stooge of the German Army, but he was financed to build them up against communism. England and the U.S. could have stopped him in 1936 when he went into the Rhineland. After he'd been built up by various factions, he was like this guy Frankenstein. When he got built up he turned on those who had

made him." — *Cpl., 90mm gunner, AA.*

"This is just a continuation of the last war, I guess. We didn't listen to experienced men. We are in it now partly to protect our own interests. Eventually we would have come in anyway. They had South America partly under control and sooner or later the Germans would have tried to get us at home." — *Pvt., rifleman.*

"The Germans always wanted power. When we get over here

and see the people suffer, we are glad we got into it before it did reach us."—*Pvt., cannoneer.*

"If we had waited until they took England, they would have taken us too. If we had been in it before, it would have been over by now. It was just a case of self-preservation."—*Pvt., gomm gunner, AA.*

"We did not declare war on Germany until Germany declared war on us. We are in the war at this date through German and Japanese aggression. Germany figured she would sink our ships—she thought she might as well do it legally and declared war on us. We figured it would be easier to get Germany licked before Japan. It's easier to build an Army than a Navy. We figured we could knock Germany out without a big Navy."—*Cpl., gomm gunner.*

In the American Army 56% of the men believe that we declared war on Germany. Actually the reverse is true. On the morning of December 11, 1941, Germany and Italy declared War on the United States. In the afternoon of the same day President Roosevelt read the declaration in Congress and we officially recognized the existence of a state of war. The corporal is on the beam.

"Germany was crowded for room and it was the only way she could expand. Power is important to them and religion is not. We are defeating them now by a combination of religion and power."—*1st Lt., gomm AA battery.*

"They started the belief that they were a super-race and needed lebensraum."—*1st Lt., regimental Hq.*

"If Germany had conquered England she would have made international trade so difficult

1. Norway, Denmark and Belgium are all "have-not" nations according to Nazi definition. They lived happily enough in the family of nations and suffered no pains in their lebensraum.

2. Germany spent some 80 billion dollars for war materials from 1933 to 1939. By way of contrast, in the year 1940, all U.S. internal revenue including the income tax amounted to only 5 billion dollars. If the Reich had spent this vast sum on the welfare of its citizens, perhaps they would not have felt the need to steal other people's property.

3. Hitler offered every possible reward in an effort to increase Germany's population. If Germany already was too crowded, what was the big idea?

we'd have had to fight eventually."—*1st Lt., commander AA battery.*

"The biggest trouble was Hitler putting himself up as a god to the people. The German people should be taught to worship God the right way. That should help more than anything."—*Sgt., Infantry.*

### A Big Army Means War

"It was just like saving money. When you get so much of it, you've got to use it. Their Army was built so big they just had to use it some place."—*2nd Lt., platoon commander, rifle.*

Money can be used for good or for evil purpose. So with armies, such as our own which for the past hundred years has been used only to restore a peace of good will.

"The only reason I see why my country came into the war was Pearl Harbor. The Germans were at least 75% responsible for Pearl Harbor. Being a peace-loving country ourselves, our government didn't see it quick enough—but still in time to do something about it."—*M/Sgt., regimental communications section, bronze star.*

## Do You Think There'll Be Another War?

"I think it will be possible to work things out so that there won't be one for a very long time."—*Sgt., Rangers.*

"Unless measures are taken as soon as this war ends, there will be another war. There always is another war."—*Cpl., gomm gunner.*

### Basic For All

"We should have at least one year's compulsory basic training. The benefits that the soldier has now in allotments and pay should be continued so that the men who have to start working very young would not be financially handicapped while in the service. The long preparation for this war and the early losses could have been avoided if we'd had this training."—*Capt., battery commander, AAA.*

"I don't think so. Keep our armies—not as they are right

now—but keep enough to prevent Germany and Japan from getting a foothold."—*Pvt., company aid man.*

"It's pretty hard to say, but I believe there will be in years to come. They used to figure after the last war, and the one before that, that there wouldn't be more. But there was, and I figure there will be again."—*Pvt., officer's orderly.*

"War is inevitable, but it can be made short and sweet. We can't get over the fact that some day the occupation will ease up. This could have been stopped in Spain or when they built the Siegfried Line."—*T/Sgt., platoon guide.*

"Nobody can say. The Bible says there will be wars to come. I just hope there aren't any more. There will be civil wars, maybe, but not world wars."—*Pvt., Infantry.*

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Congress tackled compulsory peacetime training immediately after the election. Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, stated that he "considered it inevitable that Congress will enact the peacetime training law."

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## How Can We Prevent Future Wars?

"They can be prevented by a world police force. Our part of the police force could be made up this way: R.O.T.C. should be required to take one year's practical training before receiving their commissions; and they could be used for the police force." — *1st. Lt., regimental Hq.*

"There's no time to stop it 20 years from now—stop it now. We're fighting for the mistakes made by the civilians in the last war. We want military men in there for the occupation. The American is the easiest going guy in the world; we try to be everybody's friend. I want to go home and have kids, but I don't want them to have to fight. If that means I have to stay in the Army two years, or ten years more, I'd do it gladly." — *Parachute Infantryman.*

"You can't fight fire with kindness. You got to make them fear you. It's the whole thing in a nutshell." — *Pvt., infantry.*

"In order to prevent wars in the future we should work with other countries in some sort of world organization and blast any country that tries to start a war. That's one of the things the buzz-bombs taught us. We can't just

live by ourselves. Why, with a few years to perfect those bombs, they could be dropping them right into New York." — *Sgt., infantry.*

"As for stopping wars in the future, I think it is entirely possible to have an international organization, based on the cooperation of all countries, strong enough so that no one nation or group of small nations would be able to start a war. I'm not at all sure that we will have such an organization; but I think it's entirely possible. I think one of the biggest mistakes we can make is to go home after the war and forget about these problems. We did it after the last war and it looks to me like there's a good chance we'll do it again.

"A strong Army and Air Force is only a temporary solution. We know from experience that for the *have* nations to be content and try to keep the *have not* nations down is not sufficient to maintain peace. Our economic problems at home are very much a part of it too. We can talk about the blessing of democracy, but we will have to solve some of the knotty problems of unemployment and distribution before we can make it really convincing." — *Major, Air Corps.*



## What Part Should We Play in International Affairs?

"We are still the richest and most industrial country today. We should have a hand in helping other nations get on their feet. That excludes Germany and Japan. But we should make an agreement about a League of Nations before we help them. If they aren't willing to make an agreement, let them fend for themselves." — *Cpl., 90mm gunner.*

"When we feel a situation badly enough, we rise to the occasion; but we turn our backs and don't give a hoot when it's over." — *Captain, regimental G-2.*

"They had a League of Nations which was a pretty good idea if anybody would stick to it. Instead of a nation having an army of five or six million men, let all the nations together have an army, run by a committee of all the nations, to stop aggressors. All nations should be allowed to join regardless of past records, but they must abide by the regulations. It would be like a guy joining the lodge who wants the benefits but

doesn't want to contribute anything towards it." — *Cpl., 90mm gunner.*

"We haven't been paying much attention to other countries. We must help them with their troubles and we mustn't ignore revolts." — *1st Lt., regimental Hq.*

"We should play a leading part in international affairs. We didn't after the last war. It's the old story that the world is smaller now, and everything affects us and we must take note of it. We are the strongest nation in resources and the highest in standard of living, and we must take advantage of this position." — *2d Lt., Executive Officer, infantry Rifle Company.*

"Our abundance of materials has given us a great influence over other nations and the president must not fritter away this advantage. We should really enter into international politics and never be isolationist again." — *1st Lt., Rifle Company.*

After this war our industrial capacity will be greater than ever before. Remember our partial war tally sheet up to now?

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Planes .....                  | 250,000        |
| Tanks .....                   | 100,000        |
| Trucks .....                  | 2,000,000      |
| Small arms ammo (rounds)..... | 40,000,000,000 |
| Machine guns .....            | 2,000,000      |
| Rifles and carbines.....      | 10,000,000     |
| Sub-machine guns .....        | 2,000,000      |
| Aircraft bombs (tons).....    | 3,500,000      |
| Artillery ammo (tons) .....   | 2,500,000      |

At that time 51 million civilian workers, including 16 million women, made up the home front army

American farms, manned by 1,000,000 fewer workers, produced 28 percent more food in 1943 than before the war.

## What Shall We Do With Germany After She Is Defeated?

"We can't just obliterate 80 million people. They should have economic and military supervision for the next quarter of a century. A bureau or a cabinet made up of the fraternity of nations involved should decide how many troops there should be in ratio to the size of each nation and should represent many nations."—*2d Lt., platoon commander, Rifle Company.*

"The longer the war lasts the more I favor strict, cruelly severe terms because of the German proclivity to make the best of a situation."—*Captain, regimental G-2.*

"After the war we should destroy their war factories and their chemical plants and not give them a chance to build them back. I don't think we should destroy their peace-time industries because they have to make a living. If you take the chance to make a living from them, that's a good way to start another war."—*Rifleman.*

"If I were deciding what should be done with the Germans, it would be plenty rough on them. I don't think it's any use wasting

time on the leaders. I'd make the rest of them build back a lot of the damage they have caused. They'd think a long time before they'd start another mess like this. I think the Allies should take over their government and run the country until they're sure it'd be safe to let them run it themselves."—*Paratrooper.*

"It's easy to say 'wipe her out', but that won't work. Fix it so she will never again be a world power. Don't let her have any industry. Make her a farming country. All her industrial machinery should be distributed among the smaller occupied nations. That would be her way to pay for the war and at the same time guarantee that there won't be another one."—*Cpl., 90mm gunner, AAA.*

To haul away or destroy the German war industry is a big job in itself. In 1939, German metal, engineering, chemical, and precision instrument plants had double the output of those of Britain. Although the bomber boys have since done a little equalizing, the problem still is serious.



"We should profit by our mistakes of last time and peace should be drawn accordingly. Germany should be occupied for at least ten years." — 1st. Lt., A.C.

"Other nations should help control Germany or a part of it. Her main industrial cities should be occupied. There'll be no basis for another war if we handle this one correctly. The Germans are the leaders in war, and the Prussian war lord must be put down if we are to be all right in the future. One way would be to have investigators check regularly to see that they are not preparing for another war. Congress and business mustn't be allowed to be too easy. The average G.I. should have more to say." — 2nd Lt., rifle platoon leader.

"I don't think we would be too tough on the German people. They are just following a strong leader. Of course we can blame them for following; but most people will follow a strong leader and then think they are right just the same as we think we are. I think we should keep a good close watch on them to see that they don't do it again." — Ranger sergeant.

"After Germany is defeated, I think we should divide her up into small countries and then see that

they never get together again. I think that they should keep most of their industries going because the people have to live." — Sgt., Infantry.

"When the war is over, I think we should try the war criminals and destroy the war industries, but I don't go for this idea of breaking Germany up into small pieces and being rough on the people. The history of minority groups — religious, political or what have you — has been that persecuting a group makes it. It doesn't break it. We've got a big job on our hands educating the Germans. It looks almost impossible, but Hitler did it in 10 years and gave

Speaking of minority groups, the Germans had a few of their own in other European countries before the war. These outside-Germany Krauts accomplished much of Hitler's spadework, furnished good excuses for him to expand and enjoyed the loot of Nazi aggression. Here is a list of their approximate strength:

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Poland .....        | 1,700,000 |
| U.S.S.R. ....       | 1,000,000 |
| Rumania .....       | 800,000   |
| Yugoslavia .....    | 600,000   |
| Hungary .....       | 500,000   |
| Italy .....         | 250,000   |
| Slovakia .....      | 140,000   |
| Baltic States ..... | 115,000   |
| Belgium .....       | 63,000    |
| Denmark .....       | 40,000    |

them most of the ideas they have now. Maybe we will have to use some of the same methods to re-educate them." — *Pvt., Infantry.*

"After the war I think we should take care of the Nazi leaders in a hurry and destroy Germany's war industries. I think we should make them build up a lot of the things they have destroyed. I don't think Germany should be broken up because that would destroy all the industry of the country, and I don't think that is the right thing to do. I think it will be a long time before she should be given complete control of her industries again. We'll have to get rid of a lot of their Hitler ideas first and teach them how to get along with other people." — *Machine gunner, Infantry.*

"How about us running their propaganda for a few years? Let them have newspapers and radios, governed not restricted. There is a difference between governed and restricted: Restricting is dictatorship; we don't want that. If you tell a guy he can't go to a movie, it's restricting. If you say he can go but he must be back by ten o'clock, it's governing." — *Paratrooper.*

"When we capture Germany I think we should be plenty hard. They shouldn't be allowed to get off by just saying they were following their leaders and are not to be blamed. They should be made to understand that individuals have to learn to take responsibility for their own acts too. What kind of a world would it be if they didn't? Let them know what it is like to build up some of what they have destroyed." — *Major, Air Corps.*





## How Can We Enforce the Peace Treaty?

"By an Army of Occupation which is a necessary evil. It will take big men to run the job after the war, and the public must see that it is done right." — 1st Lt., *Infantry Company, Rifle.*

"They should be occupied by our Army which should be garrisoned there until German views have changed back to normal. They respect militarism, so give them plenty of it until they prove themselves

capable of respecting other nations."—*2nd Lt., Platoon Commander, Rifle.*

### **Don't Forget Japan**

"Keep Germany so she will not start any trouble like this. Keep an Army of Occupation. The trouble is, everybody wants to go home. As for me I want to stay in the Pacific after this war is over. I have a couple of brothers over there and I wouldn't be happy in civilian clothes as long as the war in the Pacific is still on."—*Sgt., weapons platoon.*

"If we patrol their countries, they'll get sore; if we don't they'll start up again. Try to set up democratic ideas in the country. Give them a fair break. Let them know what's happening. Have them compete with other nations in trade, in fairs and in sports. Have lots of visitors go back and forth."—*Pvt., rifleman.*

Isn't this the same medicine tried in 1918? Has the German disease changed so that similar treatment will cure it this time?

"I know one thing—the Army of Occupation has to be right on the ball. The men in the occupying forces should be combat officers. They should be taken out of the field now. They know the score and know it should be done with a firm hand. The men should be combat men at first too. They should be billeted in houses and hotels close to the people. Show them the military side. We want to see every one of our men in the German government in uniform."—*Parachute infantryman.*

"The Army of Occupation should be made up of young men. They aren't set in their ways like old ones, they'll be able to understand it."—*Infantry mortar man.*

"You can't treat them like you would an ordinary man. You've got to keep close watch on them, treat them like it was a jail. If they show they're right, treat them better. It has to be like the front; you have to be alert all the time."—*Wounded Ranger with four battle stars.*

### **Soldier Representatives**

"The way to bring peace is for us to be in it."—*S/Sgt., communications.*

"The terms shouldn't be so harsh that she can't live up to them. Make them firm, though, and make them live up to the terms."—*2nd Lt., regimental Hq.*

### **Enforce Treaties**

"Make a treaty. Then, if any country gets out of the treaty, send an ambassador first. Then move in right away."—*Pvt., cannoneer.*

"Fight the Boches until they give up and then keep them down. Otherwise they will get ready and maybe knock the slots out of us next time."—*Assistant squad leader, rifle squad.*

### **Consider Racial Problems**

"I'm not in favor of a four power police force. We're trying to get away from that sort of thing. The League of Nations is the best thing. Germany and those Balkan countries should not be restored just as they were, but should be made into countries by racial groups."—*1st Lt., infantry company, rifle.*



### How Do You Feel About German Prisoners?

"As for the prisoners, I want to cut their throats. The German soldiers know they are licked, but they keep on shooting until they are surrounded and can't do anything about it; and then they come out with their hands up."—*Sgt., weapons platoon.*

"I've been around them a lot. It makes me mad while you're fighting them, but I like to see them give up. I'm not sorry for them at all."—*Pvt., platoon runner.*

"Yeah, we captured some around here. One was a pretty dejected private. He was pretty young, about 17 years old. He said he never wanted to get in the war. He didn't like the government. Then there was a first sergeant, about 23 or 24, who still thought we were going to lose. It touched you until you thought about what they done."—*Pvt., gomm gunner.*

"I've taken a lot of German prisoners. I talked to a lot of them at Brest. One German officer said England was through. He didn't worry about losing because England wouldn't be able to fight again. A good many of them are just young fellows, 16 or 17. But

the older men, the paratroopers—the real German class of people—they seem to think they're almighty. I'd rather fight the SS or the paratroopers because I hate them. The youngest men haven't had a break in life. A good many of them haven't had a chance to study anything except military training."—*T/Sgt., rifle platoon.*

"I have treated a lot of Jerry wounded myself. I don't feel sorry for them. Once I was trying to patch up four wounded Jerries when other Jerries threw grenades at me. I just took off and left them there. When we took Vire, we captured plenty of armed medics. The men were armed with P-38 pistols, and the medic officers rode around in cars that had machine guns on them. I say keep away from German civilians. They may be Jerries changed into civilian clothes."—*Pvt., company aid man.*

"I hate to have their snipers pick us off; and then, when they run out of ammunition, come crying to us for surrender. The prisoners ought to be used to help rebuild the areas they destroyed so that we won't have to do it all."—*2nd. Lt., platoon commander, rifle company.*

"I feel like batting a few of them off. I don't feel sorry for them. They are better off than we are. When they get captured, they are safe. They take them back behind the lines where nobody shoots at them. They eat well, get to keep clean and all that. I feel a little different about the Poles and Russians who say they were made to fight us. But the real Germans—brother!"

— S/Sgt., communications platoon.

All PWs from occupied countries who served with the German Army will eventually be screened. Those who can prove that they were impressed into service will probably be granted some kind of immunity. Those who cannot will be treated exactly like German PWs.

"My feelings toward prisoners vary according to circumstances at the time. When you see a friend or some of your men killed, it hardens you. I feel all right toward them most of the time. We should be more strict with them."—2nd Lt., executive officer, infantry.

"I've seen what they've done, and I don't like to take them as prisoners. But we play the game straight."—1st Lt., regimental Hq.

"Yes, and I don't feel too good toward them, seeing and hearing how they done to our men. They can kick them around as far as I'm concerned."—Pvt., officer's orderly.

"It makes me mad looking at some of the expressions on their faces knowing that others are trying to kill you."—M/Sgt., communications.



## How About German Civilians?

"I felt a little hatred, a little pity, and a general feeling that they were just a bunch of dangerous suckers."—Cpl., gomm gunner.

"A lot of them lost sons or husbands in air raids. The Europeans bear grudges; they'll try to upset us. They may do a certain amount of damage but not much. We'll have to watch out for a few sneaky young fellows. The old ones don't give us too much trouble. We've got to watch out for the wives of officers. They'll probably try a little poisoning of food, drinks, of things we like. Some old men who lost their sons will try a hand."—Pvt., rifleman.

"I'd put German soldiers and German civilians on the same footing. In fact the civilians are a little more dangerous. You might trust them. I know how I'd feel if I were in an invaded country and I knew my brother wasn't coming back. I might lose my head and start popping."—Cpl., gomm gunner.

"They're no different from other men. Some are pretty nice; some think they are better than anybody else, that the German race is superior to anybody else, that they can't be wrong."—*Pvt., rifleman.*

"Some of the civilians don't give a hoot who takes them over; some

of them are slaphappy about Hitler, and some are welcoming us. But on the whole they are no good. The aristocrats are as bad as the Army, and the middle class doesn't care who runs them. That's why, when I'm in Germany, I carry a loaded rifle with me."—*Pvt., 90mm gunner, AAA.*

Heinrich Himmler, in a broadcast on October 18, sounded his keynote to the German people: "Ever and again German resistance will flare up in the rear. Every farmstead in the countryside and every tenement block in the cities will be defended by men who do not fear death—and, if they fall, by women and girls!"



## Will Germany Try A Come-Back After the War?

"I think any nation would try. It's like a guy forced out of business. He has always the idea of coming back and trying again."—*Infantry mortarman.*

"Come back! We got a lot of prisoners right now who would fight us in a short while if they had any kind of organization."—*Sgt., weapons platoon.*

"If we let them get another Hitler, they'll try. They sure believe in fighting."—*Pvt., rifleman.*

"They're saying their non-coms and officers. Every time they pull

out, all of those guys pull back."—*Infantry mortarman.*

"They claim they will go underground. I don't know how effective this will be, but we can't afford to take any chances."—*1st. Lt., Infantry Company\*.*

"The Germans are efficient soldiers. They'll come back if they get half a chance."—*2nd. Lt., rifle platoon leader.*

"Why not? These young guys thirteen to fourteen years old who

\* See ARMY TALKS for 18 Nov 1944, "German 'Supermen' Return Underground".

have Nazi ideas will try to come back at us in 20 to 25 years. They probably have organized groups working already."—*Pvt., rifleman.*

"Yes, she'll try to come back through the underground in the U.S. All German prisoners want to go to the U.S. and become citizens. Immigration should be restricted."—*1st. Lt., gomm AA.*

"I was captured by one for a day. His commander told me they knew they were beaten as soon as we got a good beach head. They were holding out for better terms and until they got their underground positions set. This guy says the Americans will probably give them a chance to build air transports. They'd be easy to turn into bombers, but the next war was to be fought underground."—*Ranger.*

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons that Himmler, Gestapo founder, was already training fanatical young Nazis to continue resistance in Germany for many years during the Allied Occupation, and was founding a secret organization to revive Nazidom among the German people.

Mr. Eden also stated solemnly, "I know that there are men in Germany who are working already for a recurrence of these events in a later generation."

Goebbels has screamed, "The German people will not obey some upstart American General, but only Adolf Hitler."

Some of our fighters have told you what they think. They didn't have time to ponder the questions or to polish their replies.

After the last war, in which America suffered 364,800 casualties helping to "save the world for de-

mocracy," the Yanks returned to their wives and sweethearts, smug in the belief that the job was done.

One paratrooper talked about his plans for after this war:

"I want my wife to fix the house like she wants, I want my kids to go to any school they want, and any church they want, and to grow up in peaceful times. Instead of worrying about who's winning the war—going down and seeing who's winning the ball game. But I'm willing to let my kid, when he's 18, go into the Army for a year, gladly, if it will help prevent another war.

"What I want to do is to save up enough money for a business of my own. A man who gambles his life can gamble a few bucks. Combat has given me a lot of confidence, and I've met enough people so I'll know them now. Who to trust and who not to trust. I'm going to have a home of my own. I've had my excitement and I want to settle down and be peaceful. I want my family to have a comfortable living and security for the future. I've seen what greed will do to the world and what it will do to a man. It ain't worth it! You learn to appreciate a lot less a lot more."

Every soldier in the Army is carrying some such plan in his head. But in order to make sure that these plans don't get kicked around, this time the Yanks must take home, along with their souvenirs, sound ideas about the future world and a workable peace. They have to be willing to go to the trouble of digging up the facts—the real facts, not just hunches—and making certain that America takes every possible step to insure the peace.



# NEWSCOPE



Hitler sent 40 divisions and 3,000 planes against the Yugoslavs and Greeks on 6 April 1941. Yugoslavia was cut in two. Its 500,000 poorly-equipped soldiers, who used ox-carts for carrying supplies, were forced to surrender twelve days later. One of the richest agricultural and dairying areas in Europe, under whose surface were important deposits of bauxite, zinc, copper, chrome and coal, dropped like a ripe plum into the Germans' lap. 18 April marked the end of formal hostilities. Two days later, a guerrilla resistance movement was born under the leadership of Josip Broz (Marshal Tito.)

Early in the war, Tito's Partisans secured clothing, food and weapons by raids on German units. Today the Partisans, 250,000 strong, are also receiving supplies from the British, the Soviets and the Americans. They no longer fight just as guerrillas; the majority of troops are in a regular military organization of some 26 divisions and have engaged the Germans in many full-scale battles.

## No Lines in Balkan War

The war in Yugoslavia is confused because there are no battle lines as on the Western, Eastern and Italian fronts. Large parts of the interior of Yugoslavia, especially mountainous areas, are in Partisan hands. German forces have most of the main lines of communication, the river valleys, and most of the Adriatic coast.

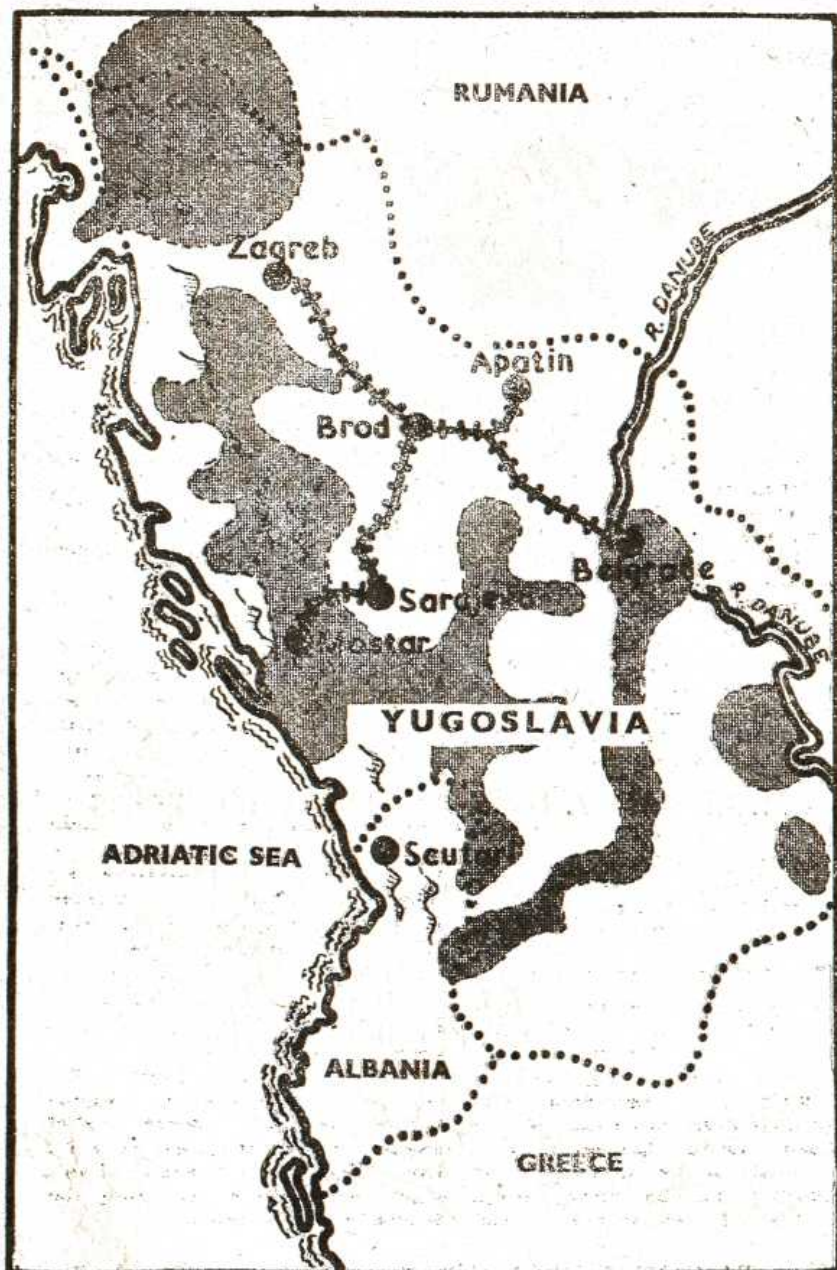
Fierce fighting takes place along lines of communication, and even those roads and railways held more or less securely by the enemy are constantly under the threat of surprise attacks by small raiding parties. The borderline between Partisan-controlled and German-controlled areas is fluid, varying according to the fortunes of war. Territory has passed back and forth from Nazis to Partisans, but it is estimated that areas totaling one-half of Yugoslavia are in Partisan hands. (Shown roughly by shaded areas on the map.)

## The German Retreat

Two streams of fugitive German divisions are fighting while retreating through Yugoslavia. Follow them on the map: (1) From Scutari in Albania, two or three German divisions are struggling to join other forces at Mostar. Then they may find their way by main road and railway to Sarajevo. (2) Also converging on Sarajevo are some five or six more German divisions coming by way of river valleys from Western Greece.

From Sarajevo, the whole party must try to find its way on to Brod (on the Sava River) and then to Zagreb en route to Austria. At the time this is written, the road and railroad from Sarajevo to Brod are open. However, Soviet troops are at Apatin, only 55 miles from Brod, and Marshal Tito's forces are scattered all along the German route of retreat.

**LISTEN :** Tune in your American Forces Network for a dramatized version of the week's ARMY TALKS.  
Time : 1030 Saturday, 13th January, 1945.



# HOW TO REDLINE YOUR JEEP!



START WITH A LEAP



BRAKE TO EXCESS



BANK YOUR JEEP



RESULT: T S \*